श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : सिकन्दर साहब ने एक जुमला कस दिया । . . . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त (मध्य प्रदेश) नहीं, मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अच्छा वह मैं बाहर सुना दूंगा । तो कम से कम इन 80 हजार में से आधे कारखाने नष्ट हो जायेंगे, क्योंकि 31 मार्च को यह हुक्म दिया गया कि जिनका टर्न ओवर 75 हजार से ऊपर है उनको कोई कन्सेशन नहीं दिया जायेगा । पिछले 6–7 साल पहले से यह आज्ञा थी कि जिनका टर्न ओवर 75 हजार से कम है उनको तो नहीं देंगे, लेकिन रेट बढ़ाकर 20 लाख तक कर दिया गया था । 20 लाख तक जिनका टर्न ओवर है उनको सब सुविधाएं दी गयी थी । अब एकदम बिना कोई नोटिस दिये उनका कंसेशन बंद कर दिया गया ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि कंसेशन बंद करना ही था तो कम से कम उन्हें नोटिस देते । दूसरा, यह है कि जो छोटे कारखाने हैं, उनको बड़े कारखाने के मुकाबले में लाकर के खड़ा कर दिया गया है । यदि उनको कोई पैसा नहीं देना था तो कम से कम 25-25, 30-30 हजार रुपये टैक्स उनको देना पड़ेगा । तो मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस को वापिस लिया जाये और यदि अभी वापिस करने की इजाजत नहीं है तो इनको पीरिअड दिया जाये या कम से कम उनको लाइसेंस दे दिया जाये, जिससे छोटे कारखाने बंद न हों ।

Unfair Labour Practices by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ooty

SHRI MISA R. GANESAN (Tamil Nadu) : Madam Deputy Chairman, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Udhagamandalam is a Central Government public sector undertaking manufacturing photo films and employing 1000 persons. For the past fifteen years it has been functioning as a profit-making industry and it is the only factory manufacturing photo films in the whole of South Asia.

The management is adopting unfair labour practice towards workers serving under them and their representative bodies. As far as recruitment policy is concerned, the management is adopting a strange policy disregarding established procedural rules and regulations and showing utter disregard to the instructions issued by the Government in this regard. The management is not notifying vacancies to the Government Employment Exchange before filling up vacancies. On the contrary, the company it selecting and appointing persons arbitarily in the new vacancies. It is offering appointments to the persons who have not been sponsored by the Employment Exchange which has caused unrest and frustration amongst the workers of the company.

All the unions all along had been pressurising the HPF management to adopt the norms and procedures laid down by the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification) Act so as to do away with malpractices.

It is highly improper on the part of the management of HPF—a public sector company owned by the Government of India—in calling candidates for interview to "suitable posts" without mentioning the nature of job and scale of pay in the interview order. Various unions have agitated for more than 90 days from 5-12-1990 to 4-3-1991 to solve this burning issue. On 5-3-1991 the management of HPF and the unions have entered into a memorandum of settlement under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 before the Labour Officer, Udhagamandalam. The settlement has put a specific condition on the management in so far as the recruitment is concerned under a clause. I would like to quote that relevant clause here with your permission. Clause 1 (a) says :

> "Without prejudice to the existing promotion policy all recruitments would be based on sponsorship from authorised Government agencies such as Employment Exchange."

[SHRI MISA R. GANESAN]

Even after the above settlement, the management continues open recruitment without sponsorship from the District Employment Exchange as required by the law.

Adding fuel to the fire, on 18-11-1991 the management conducted interview for 12 candidates without sponsorship from the District Employment Exchange. When the same was questioned, the Chief Manager, Human Resources Development Division of HPF has not denied it but gave a funny explanation. He said that it was true that they have not adopted the norms and procedures laid down by the Employment Exchange Act in the case of twelve candidates because these candidates were mostly dependants of the senior employees.

Here I have to point out one important thing. Already the Union people have raised this issue in their memorandum submitted to the Union Minister of State for Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Shri Thungon when he visited Hindustan Photo Films on 30th October, 1991. The relevant portion in their memorandum to the Minister was, I quote :

> "We wish to state that the management has been adopting a 'pick and choose policy' while offering job opportunity to the dependants of the deceased/retired employees. It may be noted that all dependants of the deceased/retired officers have got jobs in HPF and also all the officers have got jobs to their children, whereas the dependants of the deceased/retired workers have been starving for the past 15 years without any job. We appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly advise the HPF management suitably to alleviate the sufferings of the families of the deceased/retired workers."

The apprehension of the workers came true. The management is engaged in arbitrary recruitment policy violating all the norms and procedures laid down by the Government. The management has recruited people with vested interests even after a settlement signed before the Labour Officer, without sponsorship from the District Employment Exchange.

The management is refusing to furnish the sanctioned manpower position to the unions. The management has been keeping away the basic information from the unions as a secret to serve their vested interests. The management is not even prepared to furnish the seniority list though it is a must as per the law.

The culprits behind all these unlawful, illegal, arbitary acts are the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, the Chief Manager, Human Resources Development Department and the Senior Manager, Public Relations and Law.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action against the persons responsible for this unfair labour practice and justice should be done to the workers of the HPF. Thank you.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Madam, I am on a point of order. The point of order is this. The practice is, when the House is in Session, if any railway accident of that magnitude takes place, the Railway Minister must come to the House and apprise the House of the accident and the loss of lives, if there is any. This accident has taken place and the Railway Minister is here. He is not apprising the House of what happened there and how many .... (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : A Member was speaking when he walked in. How do you .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : A Railway Minister had resigned on the occasion of a railway accident. This is the Parliamentary record of our country. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It was a point of order. Let me answer him, please. The Railway Minister walked in when a Member was on this feet and speaking. I do not think he is in the habit of interrupting like some of us do. I am very happy, that he is not interrupting the Member who is making his point. If you have any

objection, let me finish my work and then, if the Railway Minister wants to make a statement, I will ask him to make it.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Madam, we are collecting information. We will come to the House back with a statement.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh) : When ? It should be today.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Today itself we will make a statement.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : We have the record which shows that in the morning an accident took place and in the afternoon the Railway Minister, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, came to the House with a statement. How insensitive the Government is . . . (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB) : Madam, the Member cannot compel the Minister like this. (*Interruptions*). The Minister has already promised to make a statement.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You cannot compel him. I will not permit it.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : I want to associate with Mr. Genesan. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dipen Ghosh, it is very unfortunate and is bad enough that in spite of our mike system, we raise our voices; Members also raise their voices. You need not get so angry when he got up immediately and said that he would collect the information and even come before the House. Now that is enough. I am not permitting anything on this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : This is the 15th accident in the South Central Railway during the last .... (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : My observation includes you also. You are part of this House, this august House.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : This is the 15th accident in the last three months.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, anybody speaking without my identification is unnecessarily disturbing others.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI : Madam ....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is your problem ? You want to associate.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI : Not only that. The Government of India, I am told has decided to privatise the Hindustan Photo Films. In that case, we strongly condemn the move taken by the Government of India

Acute Drinking Water Crisis in Gujarat ,

श्री छोटूभाई पटेल (गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, सारे देश में और विशेष रूप से गुजरात की जनता ड्राउट महसूस कर रही है । अभी अभी मेरे साथी जगेश देसाई जी ने महाराष्ट्र के बारे में जीरो अवर में कुछ बातें बताई । मैं जगेश देसाई जी से सहमत हूं मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में जो टीम भेजी गई है उसके आधार पर अब तक कोई धनराशि नहीं दी गई है । मैं ड्राउट के बारे में ज्यादा बात नहीं करना चाहूंगा, मैं पानी के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा । वहां पानी की बड़ी समस्या है । 1992-93 में एक तिहाई विलेज में पानी की भारी कठिनाई थी . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt. Let the Member make his point. People cannot have the patience to allow him to speak when the Chair has identified him. Have some courtesy for your own colleagues, please.

SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL : About 6000 villages are affected by drought; 74 towns are facing problems regarding potable water. अमेरली के बारे में बात करूं तो— About 36 villages in one block are affected by fluoride water, poisonous water.